Recommendations of Second National Labour Commission

4553. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Second National Labour Commission included the suggestion that contract labour should not be engaged on main production/service activities;

(b) if so, the names of services which can be assigned to employment agencies as per the above recommendations; and

(c) the salient features of other recommendations made by the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Second National Commission on Labour recommended that contract labour shall not be engaged for core production/service activities. However, for sporadic seasonal demand, the employer may engage temporary labour for core production/service activity. The commission also recommended that certain perennial non-core services like canteen, watch & ward, cleaning, etc. may be offloaded to other employing agencies, subject to certain conditions.

(c) the other recommendations of the Commission cover various facets of labour namely review of laws, unorganized sector, social security, women & child labour, skill development, labour administration etc.

Exploitation of Child Labour

4554. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE:
SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite legal provision, the child labour are being exploited on a large scale throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to this by I.L.O. and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken against persons responsible for violation of labour laws and save children from harassment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) Child Labour is a socioeconomic problem in the country. The Government is committed to eliminate all forms of Child Labour through intervention under the NCLP scheme. Action is taken under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act wherever such cases are seem to occur.

(c) I.L.O. is working in coordination with Government of India in its endeavour to eliminate all forms of child labour.

(d) The Government is vigilant on the issue of the exploitation of child labour in the country and all out efforts are being made to withdraw such children from work for their rehabilitation and to prosecute the erring employers. The State Governments are the appropriate Government for the implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. Sufficient deterrent provisions have already been made in the said Act for persons violating the provisions of the Act. The Act provides that any person who employs any child in contravention of the provisions of the Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 10,000 but which may extend to Rs. 20,000 or both. In order to eliminate child labour in all forms, Government has formulated a National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme. Under the Scheme, the working children are withdrawn from work and put into special schools with the objective to mainstream them into formal system of education. The Scheme, which was initially started in 1988 with 12 districts in the country, has been expanded to cover 250 districts across 21 States during the Tenth Plan.

Employment opportunities through ILO

4555 SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state: